

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Parson Green Farm  
AND/OR COMMON**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

East side Maryland Route 213

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
☐ ACCESSIBLE  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Archibald MacGlashan, III

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21623**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County CourthouseLiber #: O.C. 3754

Folio #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

QA-234

**7 DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Parson Green Farm is located on the east side of Maryland Route 213 approximately 1/2 mile north of Starkey Corner and two miles south of Church Hill. There are two dwelling houses and several modern farm buildings on the farm. The early house on this farm is located on the south side of the driveway within 100 yards of the main house and now serves as a tenant house.

The house is of frame construction, 1 1/2 stories high, five bays wide and two rooms deep, with two interior chimneys placed on the ridge of the steeply pitched gable roof. A one story modern frame addition projects from the west gable wall.

The front facade faces north toward the driveway. The door is in the center bay, flanked by two 9/6 windows on each side. The windows in the east and west bay are down-set below the level of the center three bays. This is clearly a change but of uncertain purpose. There are two 6/6 pitched roof dormer windows on the second story. The building rests on a stuccoed brick foundation and the early horizontal weatherboard siding has been covered with modern wood shingles. The eaves

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION

are boxed in, the roof is covered with asphalt shingle.

The fenestration on the east gable wall is asymmetrical and has clearly been altered. At present there is one 6/9 window to north of center and two six-light casement windows to the south on the first floor. A small six-light in the north bay of the second floor was probably originally one of a matched pair, but the south bay is now fitted with an extremely large 6/6.

On the rear facade, there is a door in the second bay from the west and 6/6 windows in the west bay and the two easternmost bays. The center bay is left unexpressed. Two dormer windows have been removed from the second story in recent years. The foundation, siding, cornice and roof match the north facade.

The only openings in the west gable are a pair of six-light casements in the south bay on the first floor and a single 6/6 in the south bay of the second floor.

The interior has been renovated to a considerable degree, but a number of early features survive as well as various clues to the original appearance. An examination of the crawl space below the first floor reveals that the overall size of the house has not changed and that there were originally two chimneys located in line with the ridge line of the roof and set in from the gables to allow double fireplaces in

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION

each chimney stack. The original sills survive and the joists remain below the north half of the house but have been replaced under the south half. The east chimney has been torn down and replaced with a modern furnace flue.

The first floor plan remains relatively intact. It consists of four rooms, each heated by a fireplace on the interior partition wall. The two east rooms are slightly larger than the west rooms. A seam in the floor of the southeast room on the second floor seems to establish the location of an original stair. At present the only stair is a very tight modern winder in the northwest room adjacent to the fireplace.

Surviving early trim on the first floor includes much of the chairrail in the northeast room and the architrave trim on one window and two doors. Beaded baseboard is evident in several places, and seven doors remain, some in new locations. Several of these doors have fielded panels with the pyramidal beveling most commonly found in the 1840's.

The second floor is also divided into four rooms. The original flooring remains exposed in the two south rooms. Early trim includes the beaded frame on one dormer window alcove, beaded baseboard in three rooms, beaded architrave trim in four rooms, and three raised

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION

panel doors with the same pyramidal beveled panels.

A small trap door in the ceiling of the southwest room allows access to the attic crawl space. The roof framing is quite unusual. The depth of the house combined with the steep pitch of the roof requires unusually long rafters. One solution to this problem is to employ a secondary false plate that rests on the collar beams, allowing a second set of rafters for the upper portion of the roof. This method was not employed in this case. Rather, the individual rafters are formed by scabbing two pieces together with a simple half-lap scarf joint nailed from both sides with fully mature machine nails. The rafter pairs are then joined at the ridge with pegged half-lap joints. Light collars of one-inch boards are then nailed to the face of each rafter pair. There is no evidence that this is an alteration, and it is assumed to be an original feature.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The early frame house on the Parson Green Farm is an example of a plan type not generally found in this region. In contrast to the more typical hall-parlor or through-passage plans, this house has a four room plan on both floors with paired interior chimneys centered on the ridgeline, servicing all four rooms on the first floor. The unusual depth of the house combined with the story-and-a-half height is only rarely used in this area as well. The depth of the building has necessitated a rare form of roof construction, incorporating built-up rafters.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

QA-234

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

12/23/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

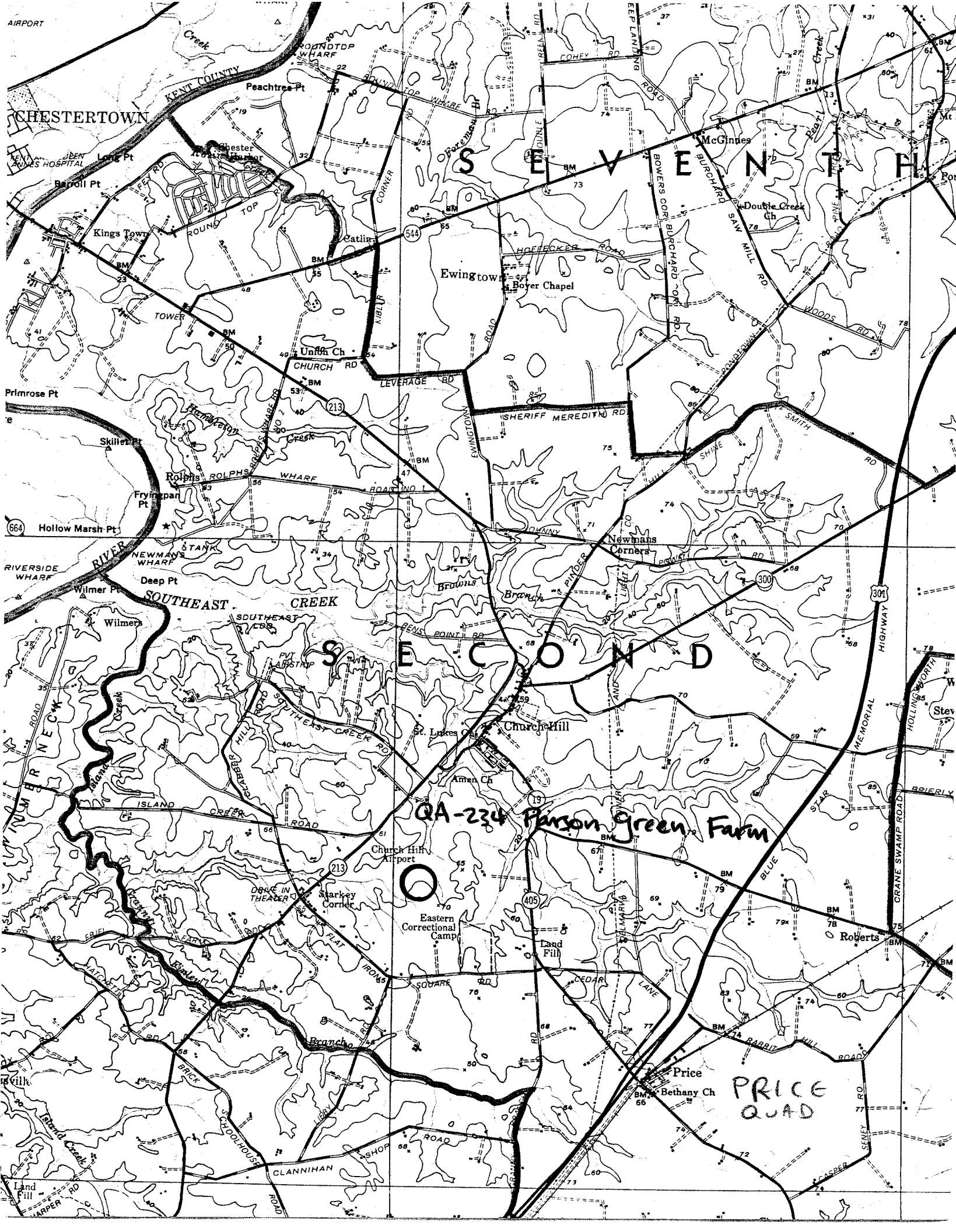
Maryland

Field Notebook QA-23; Recorded March 29, 1981.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



QA-234 Parson Green Farm

PRICE  
QUAD



QA-234

Parson Green Farm  
Church Hill vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V 1981  
Front facade from East



QA-234 Parson Green Farm  
Church Hill vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V, 1981  
View from South